

Air Masses and Fronts

1. Scientists classify air masses according to _____ and _____.

2. Complete the table that shows the types of air masses and their characteristics.

Type or Air Mass	Characteristics
a.	Warm and humid
b.	Cool and humid
c.	Warm and dry
d.	Cool and dry

3. How are maritime tropical (mT) and maritime (mP) polar air masses alike, and how are they different? _____

4. In the continental United States, major wind belts generally push air masses from _____ to _____ (directions).

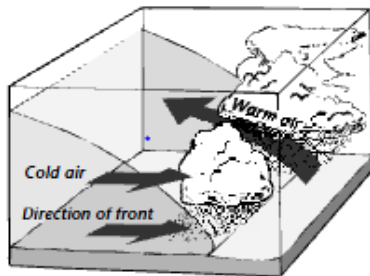
5. A huge body of air that has similar temperature, humidity, and air pressure at a given height is called a(n) _____.

6. The area where air masses meet and do not mix becomes a(n) _____.

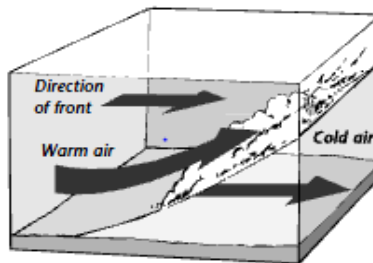
7. A swirling center of low air pressure is called a(n) _____.

8. _____ are high-pressure centers of dry air.

9. Label the drawings to indicate a cold front and a warm front.



a. _____



b. _____

12. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about fronts.

- a.** Cold fronts can bring violent thunderstorms.
- b.** Warm fronts are associated with clouds and rain.
- c.** Stationary fronts may bring many days of clouds and precipitation.
- d.** Occluded fronts always bring fair weather.

13. Winds spiral _____ toward the center of a cyclone.

14. What type of weather is associated with cyclones?

15. Winds in an anticyclone spin _____ in the Northern Hemisphere.

16. What type of weather is generally associated with anticyclones?

17. Label this map with **all** of the locations of the four types of air masses.

Outline Map of North America

